

Crosses and Headstones,

Tomb Rails, Mural Tablets, Brasses, Bronzes, &c.

From Original Designs by Architects and others; including Sir M. Digby Wyatt, W. S. Barber, J. Buck, G. Goldie, J. T. Irvine, A. Smith, S. W. Tracey, B. J. Talbert, and S. J. Nicholl, Esqrs.

N English churchyards tombstones more than two hundred years old are uncommon. Here and there we may occasionally find flat gravestones of the mediæval form, ornamented by a sculptured floriated cross, but such examples are rare; and from the period of the Reformation down to the end of the seventeenth century it is difficult to trace the series of graveyard monuments. In order to trace the history of English taste with respect to the memorials of the dead, we may examine some such great places of sepulture as Westminster Abbey or one of our old Cathedrals. There we find the story distinctly recorded in stone—and very instructive it is. The earliest type is the simple flat stone, with a cross upon it, or the recumbent effigies, always in the posture of complete repose, the hands usually being clasped in the attitude of prayer. Many of the extant monuments of the pre-Reformation period are exceedingly grand and elaborate; but their magnificence is chiefly due to architectural ornament,—the richly carved panel or the crocketed canopy. Never until after the Reformation is the human figure represented in an upright posture—in the attitudes of life and action.

Of examples of memorials of a later date, we may mention a slab in the churchyard of Bradford, Yorkshire, dated 1617, having two figures rudely indicated by incising lines; the memorial of Dean Tyndall in Ely Cathedral (1614), on which he is represented in his robes, with his hands in the attitude of prayer; and the memorial brass of Archbishop Harnett at Chigwill (1631), in which he is shown wearing

his mitre, and bearing a crozier in his left hand and a Bible in his right.

As we survey the monuments of Westminster, or a similar storehouse of sepulchral art, we find that the practice of sculpturing erect figures is quite modern. The old reverential idea that a Christian monument should refer to a time when the struggles and anxieties of this life are over, is gradually abandoned. The soldier is represented in warlike array, amid the accessories of swords and bayonets, and cannons which emit solid volumes of smoke done in marble. The naval commander is presented as he stood on his own quarter-deck, with ships around him engaged in the fury of battle. The Member of Parliament waves a scroll, which is supposed to be in some way connected with his oratorical inspirations. The author has his pile of books. In these examples of misapplied art everything is of the earth earthy; every suggestion is of temporal concerns. This fashion of recording a man's past employments has culminated of late years. Now we find memorials of engineers adorned with the apparatus of railways, and the designs by which they won their victories in Parliamentary committee rooms.

There is another distinct class of pretentious modern memorials; those which array death with fictitious horrors. Death is represented, not as our Bibles and Prayer-books regard it, but according to the old heathen idea. He is the King of Terrors. He is a hideous skeleton with a sharp javelin poised in his hand, endeavouring to snatch the beloved one from the embrace of the affrighted mother or husband. Or, if the expense of a full-length skeleton cannot be afforded, a skull and cross-bones are the cheap substitutes.

It is curious to observe the hankering for pagan forms and traditions, which is common in the monuments of the last hundred years. One of the most frequent devices is a female figure weeping over a Roman urn—as if the remains of English people were ever committed to

urns, or as if we practised incremation.

There is yet another class of memorials nearly equally offensive,—those which express namby-pamby sentiment. A shattered Corinthian column used to be a favourite symbol. What have we to do with Corinthian columns here in England? and what right have we to say that death shatters and ruins? That is not the language of the burial service which was read over the body of the deceased. If the departed was a very young person, a lily with the stem snapped is (or was) considered a sweet device. It embodies the same idea in another form,—that death is destruction.

The ancient English practice with regard to sepulture was altogether different. If we have during the last three centuries got rid of some superstitions about the rite of burial, we have also superseded much that was reverential and agreeable to common sense. Three or four centuries ago the rite was chiefly intended to commemorate the most comfortable thought that a Christian man had yone home. That idea of going home was made predominant. The bells were not tolled in the appalling and distressing modern way, but solemnly rung in token of the joy that springs from faith. The coffin lid, as originally carried in front of the open coffin, had not degenerated into the hideous tray of undertakers' feathers; there were no dingy "mutes" to parody grief; no artificial contrivances for adding poignancy to the grief of the sorrowing friends. All the modern innovations appear to have been contrived for the purpose of either simulating or stimulating sorrow.

Another marked distinction between the old and the new fashions is in the inscriptions. The modern inscription is very often a long, fulsome eulogy, which accords to the deceased a great many more virtues than he ever heard attributed to him in his lifetime. The ancient legend rarely says more about his worldly career than is needed for the purpose of identification. It simply records the dates of his birth and decease. Even in the language with respect to his demise there is a small but significant distinction. He is said to have "deceased" or "departed" (decessit), not to have "died;" that is, the piety of our forefathers looked upon the departure, not as a death or end of life, but the entrance upon a new existence; as Longfellow so happily alludes to the inscription on Albert Durer's monument:-

> "Emigravit is the inscription on the tombstone where he lies, Dead he is not, but departed, for the artist never dies."

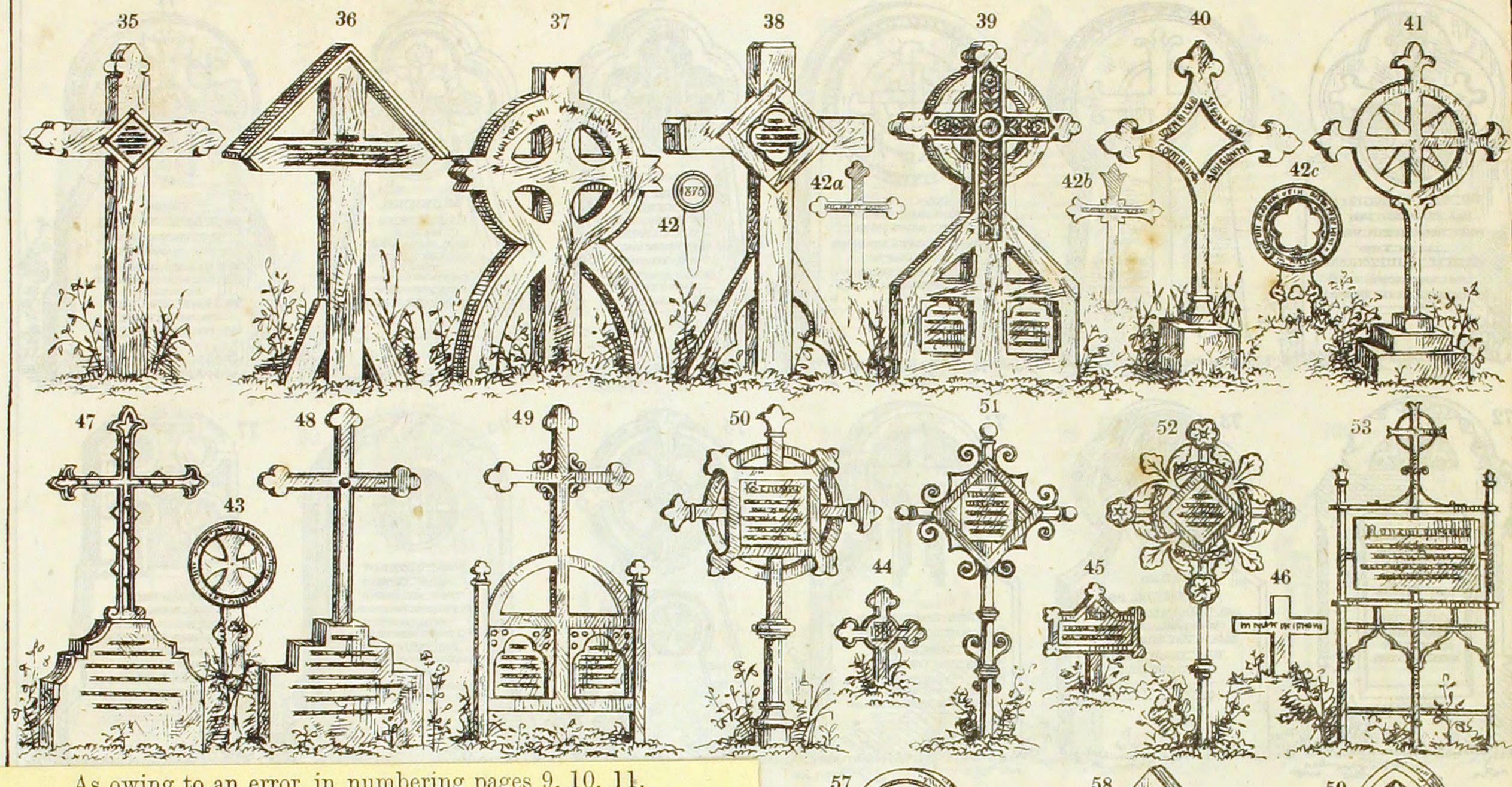
The cardinal principle in designing a gravestone or monument, which is to be erected in a Christian burying-place, should be to distinctly recognise the Christian faith, and to avoid everything which directly or indirectly militates against it. The requisites next in importance are durability, distinctness, and simplicity. It is not absolutely necessary that we should adhere slavishly to old precedents, but we shall do well to profit by the lessons which they teach. In the accompanying collection, designs of very various styles are shown. This little work is a humble effort to contribute to the general improvement of monumental art; and its chief purpose would have been defeated if its scope had been limited to any one style exclusively.

THE DESIGNS illustrated being executed under the immediate superintendence of Messrs Cox & Sons, at their own workshops, they are enabled to combine economy of production with excellence of workmanship and materials.

THE PRICES quoted are exclusive of carriage and fixing. Packing cases are charged for, and two-thirds of their price is allowed for them when they are returned. For prices of inscriptions, see page 28.

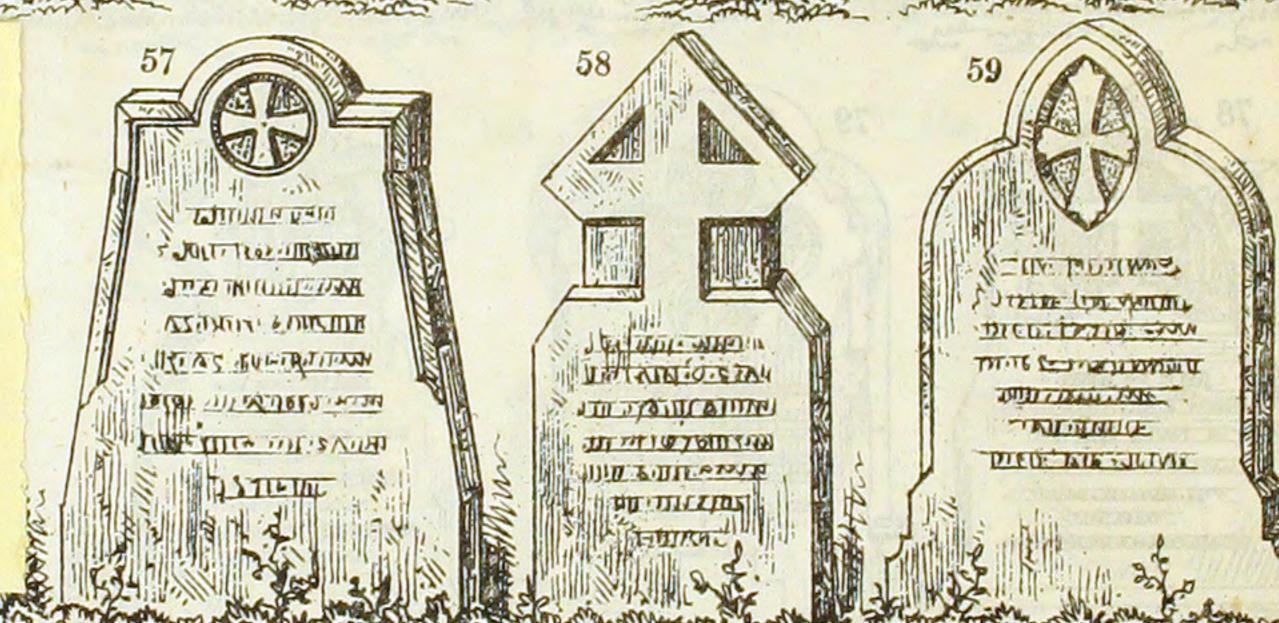
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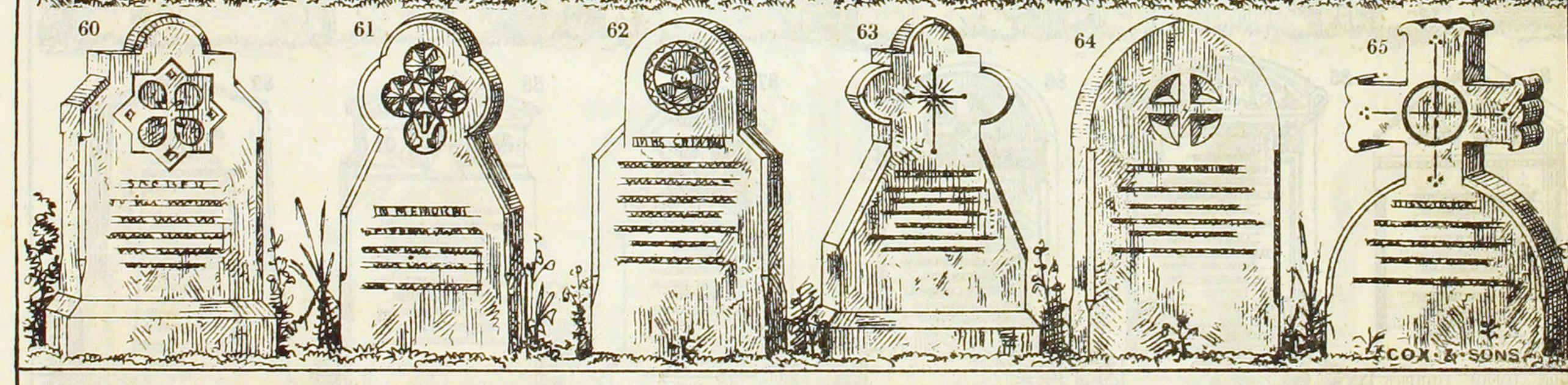
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As owing to an error in numbering pages 9, 10, 11, 18, and 19, many of the same numbers occur twice, it is particularly requested, to avoid mistakes, that in sending orders the *number*, PAGE, and *price* of the Design selected, be mentioned.

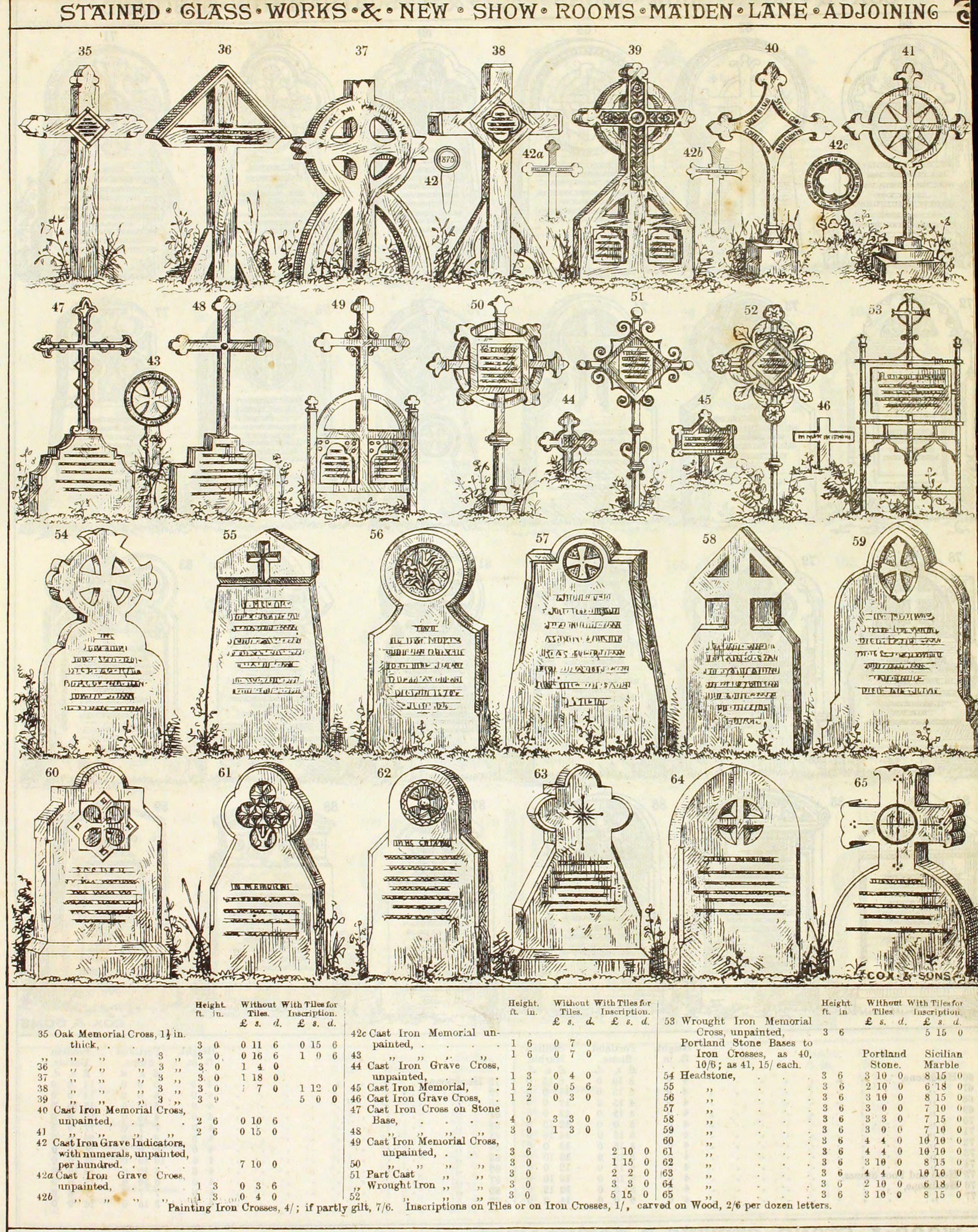
A List showing what Patterns are in stock ready for immediate erection, and containing Designs of some that are in stock not contained in this Catalogue, sent on application.



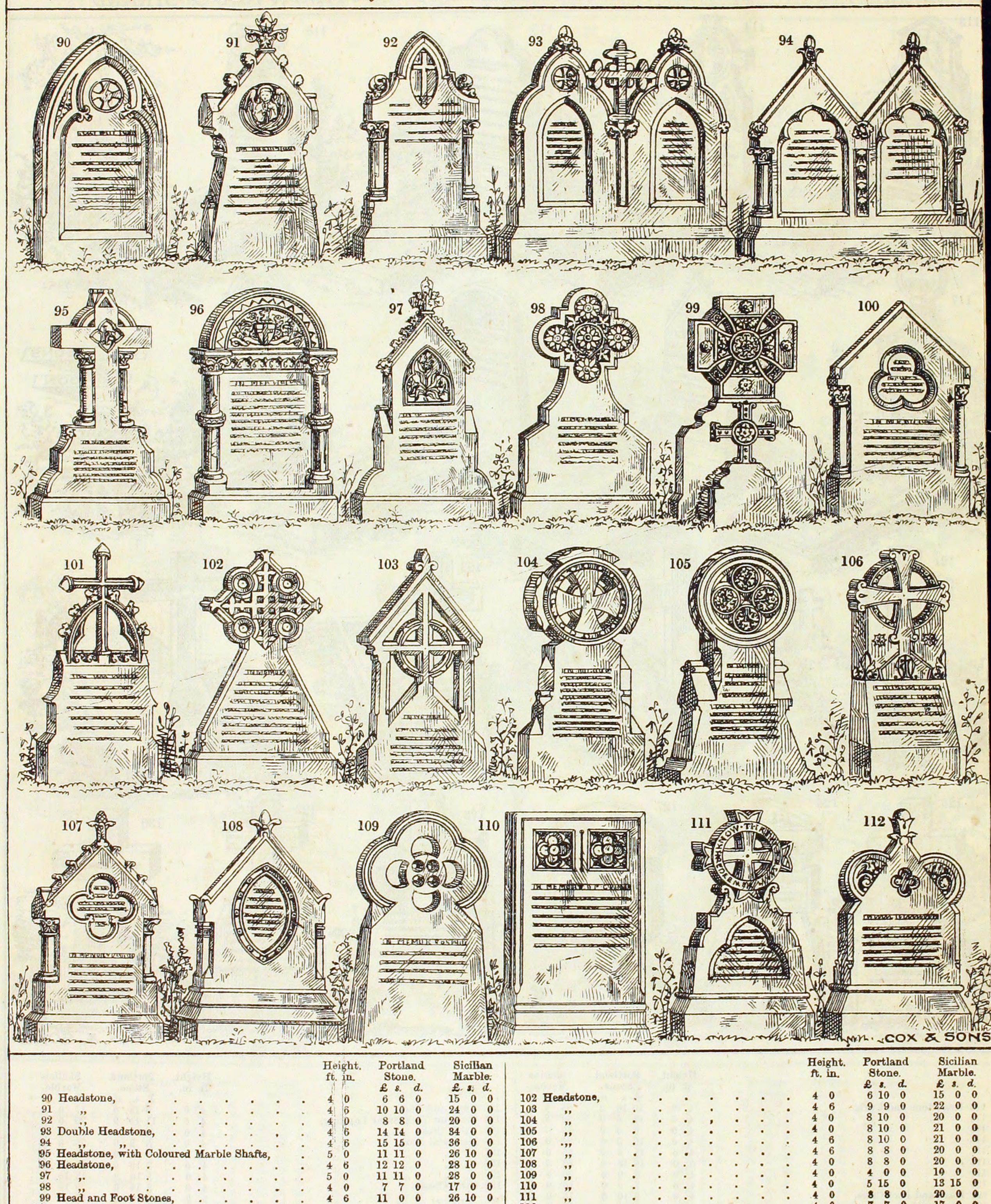


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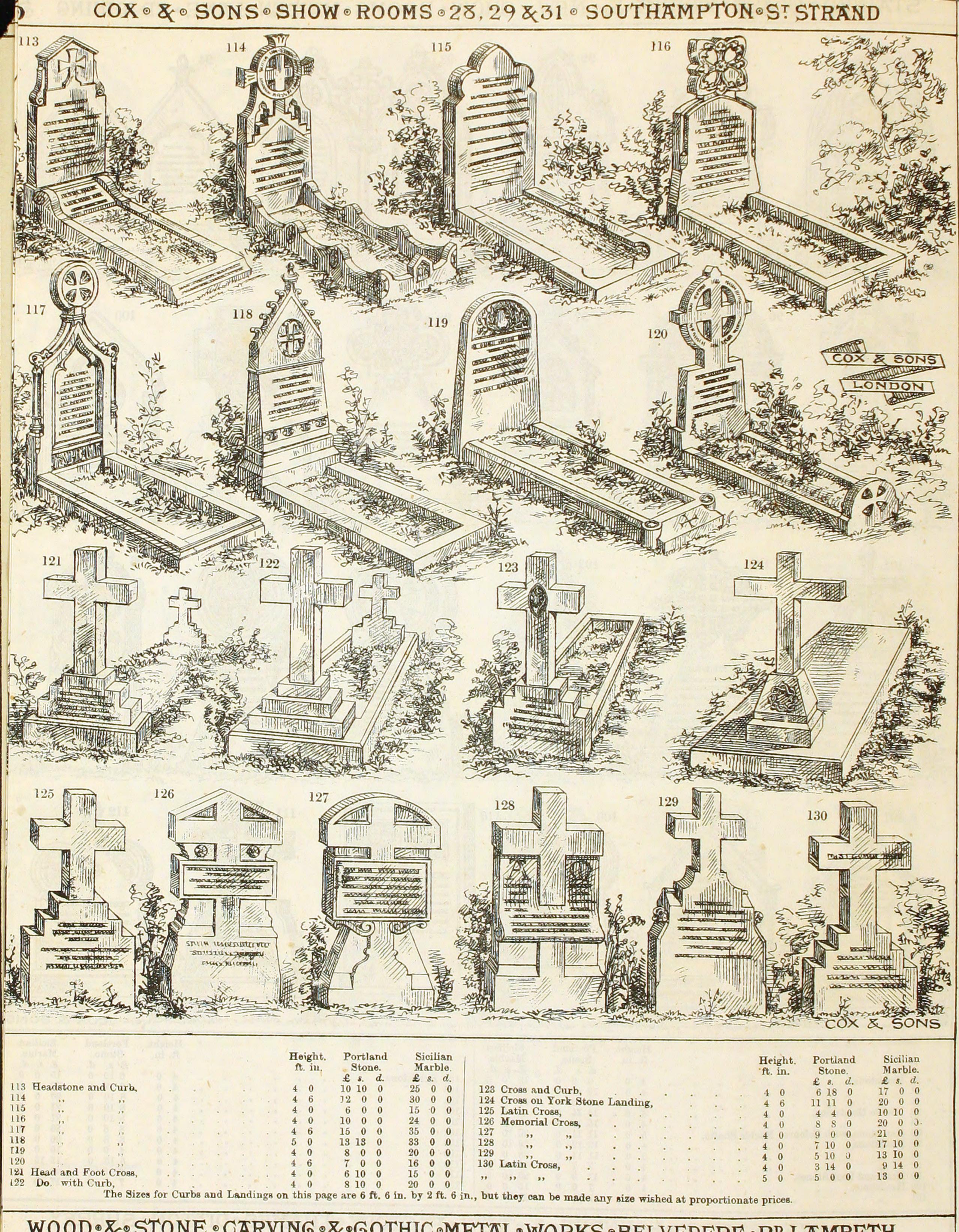


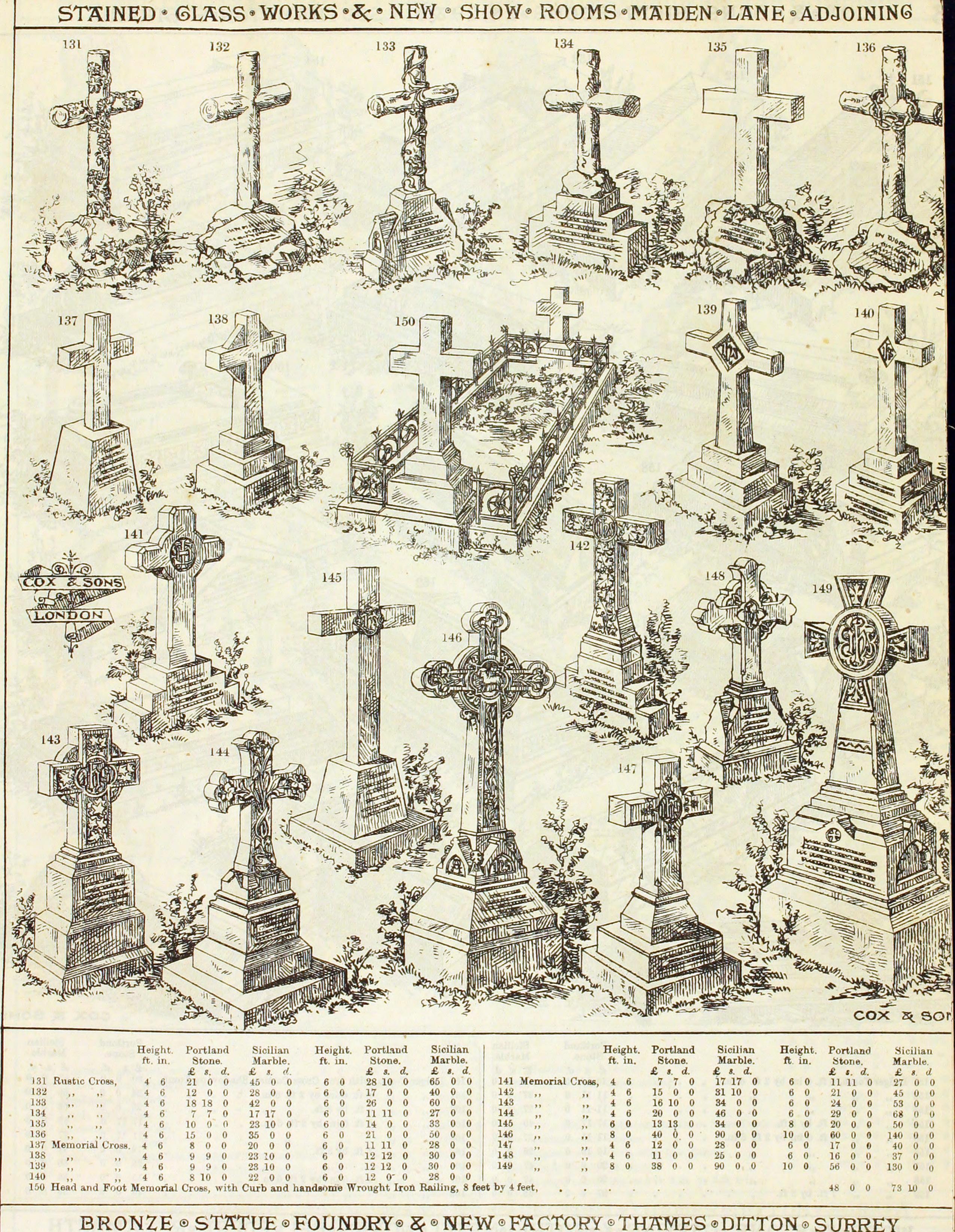


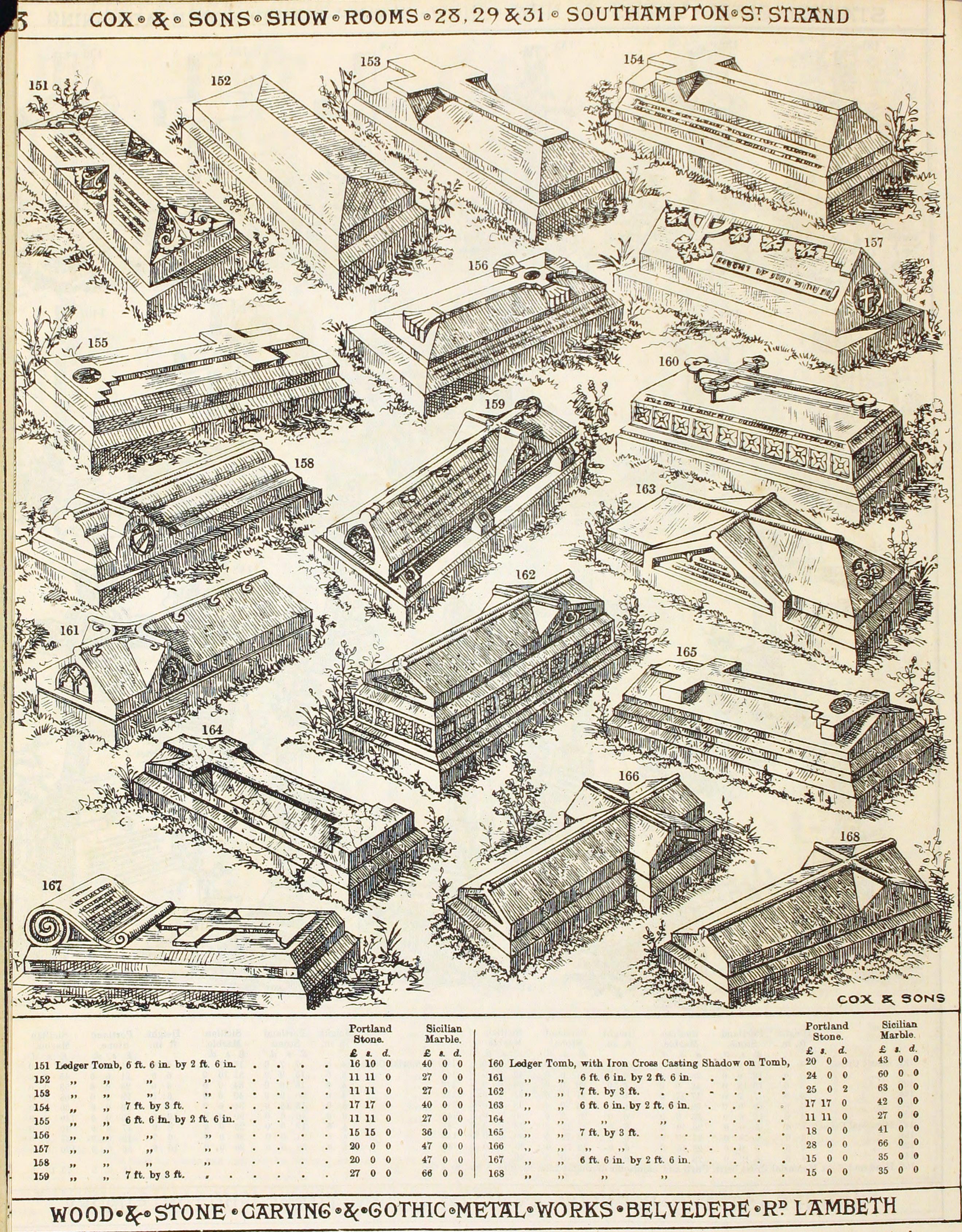


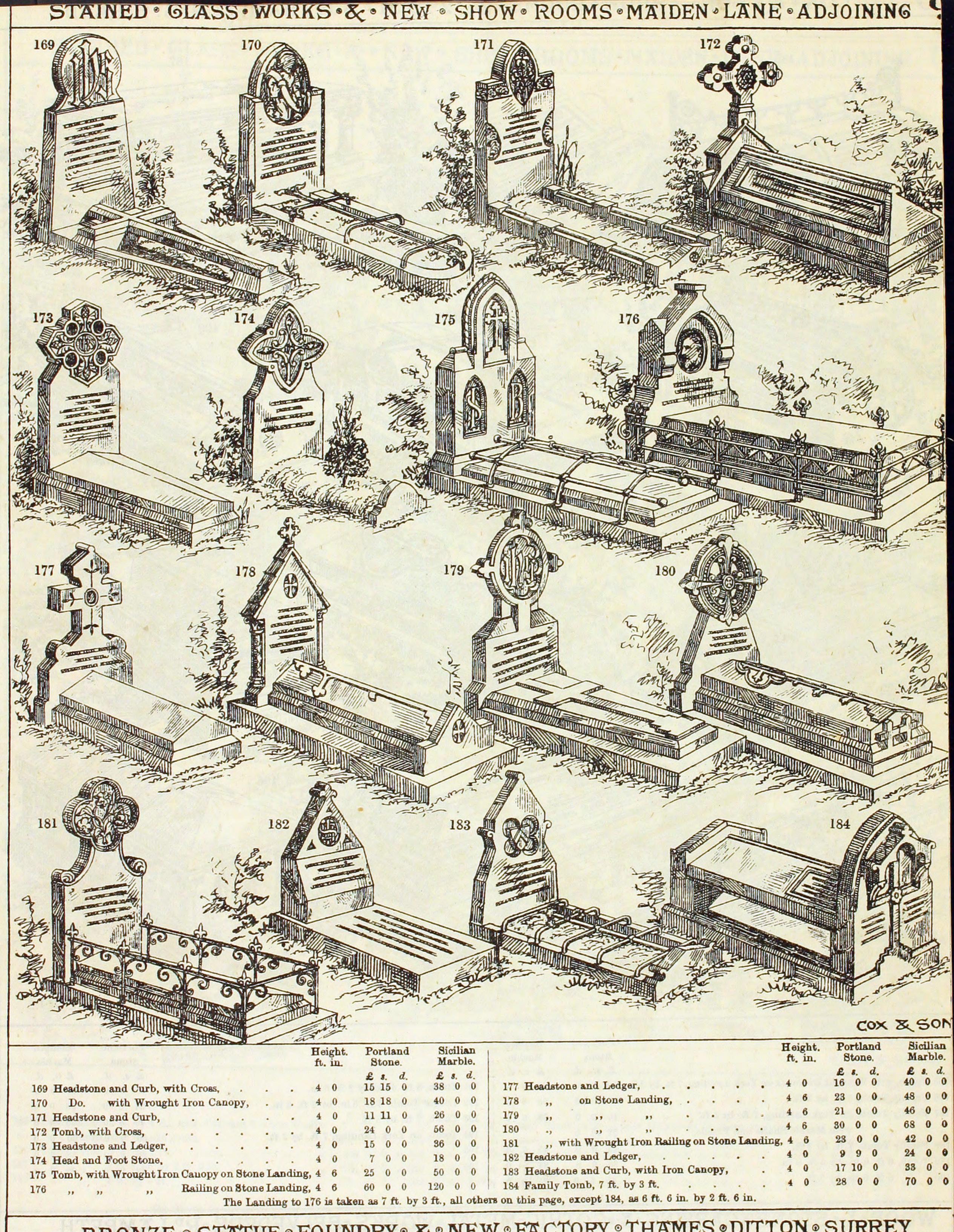
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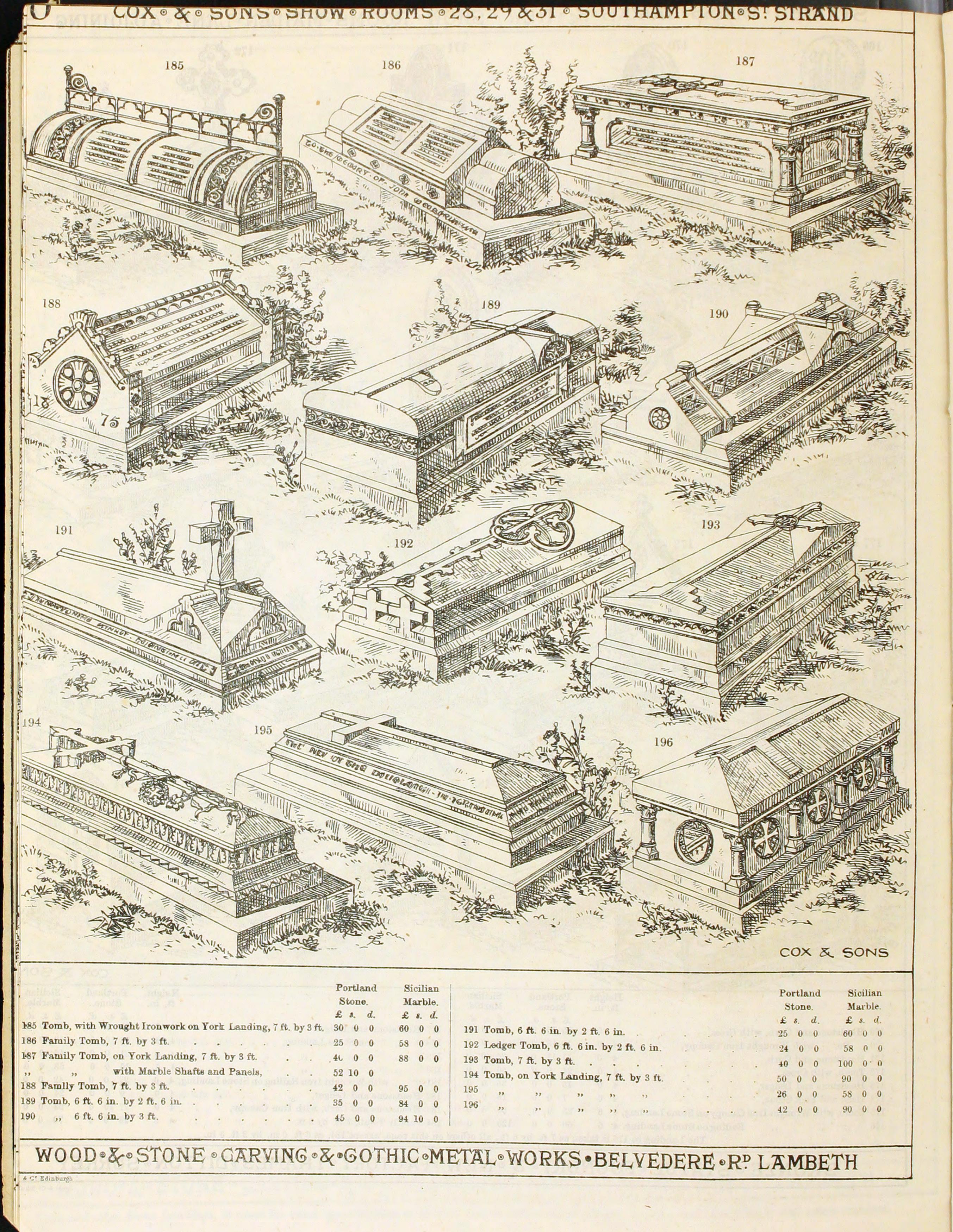
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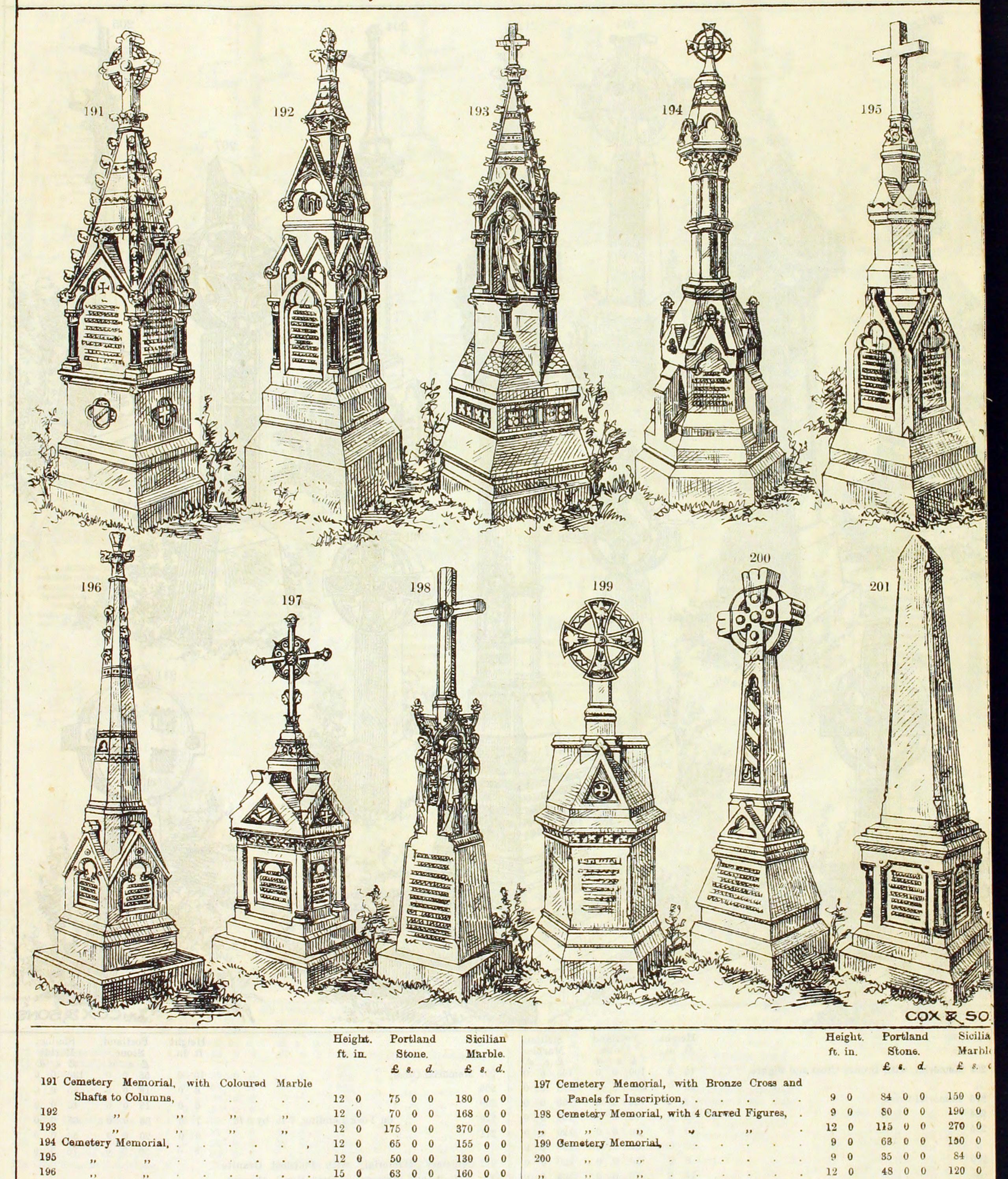


	Portland	Sicilian		Portland	Sicilian
	Stone.	Marble.		Stone.	Marble.
169 Family Tomb, 8 ft. by 4 ft., with Polished Granite Shafts	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	173 Family Tomb, with Bronze Cross and Cresting, on York	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
to Columns, and Bronze Cross,	150 0 0	330 0 0	Landing, 9 ft. by 4 ft. 6 in.	180 0 0	350 0 0
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The Shafts to Columns in the above Designs can be made in Coloured Marble or Granite if wished, at a slightly increased cost.

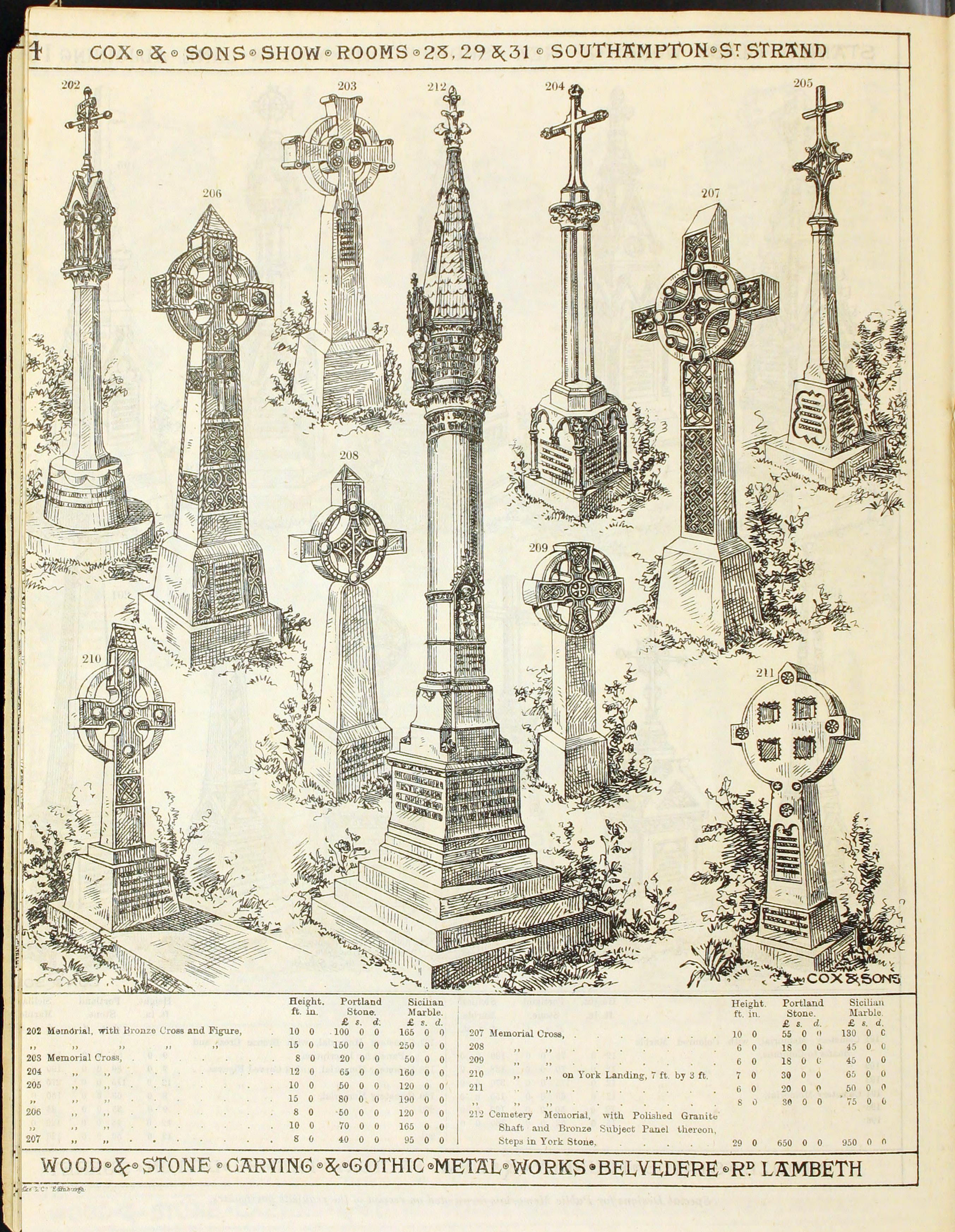
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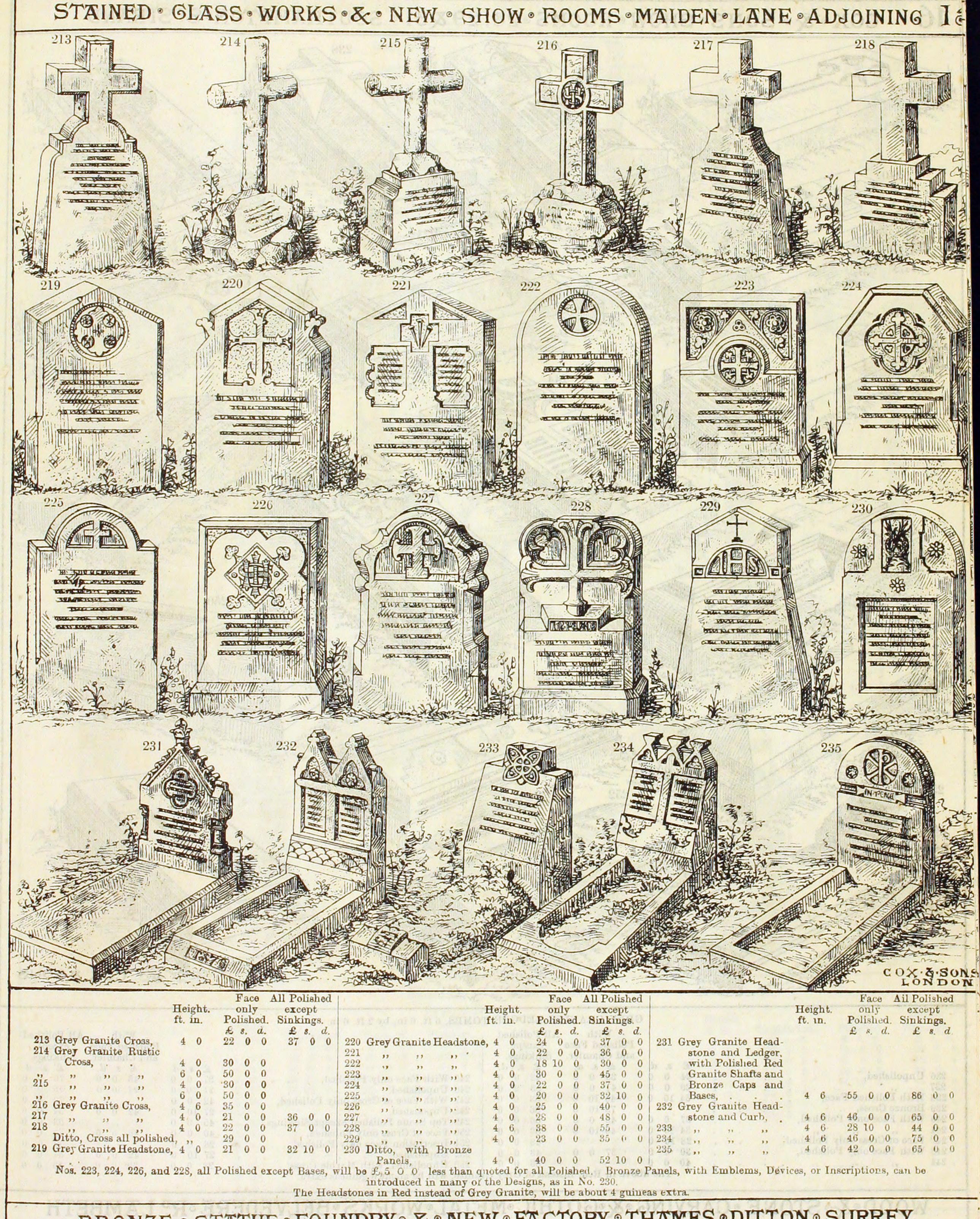
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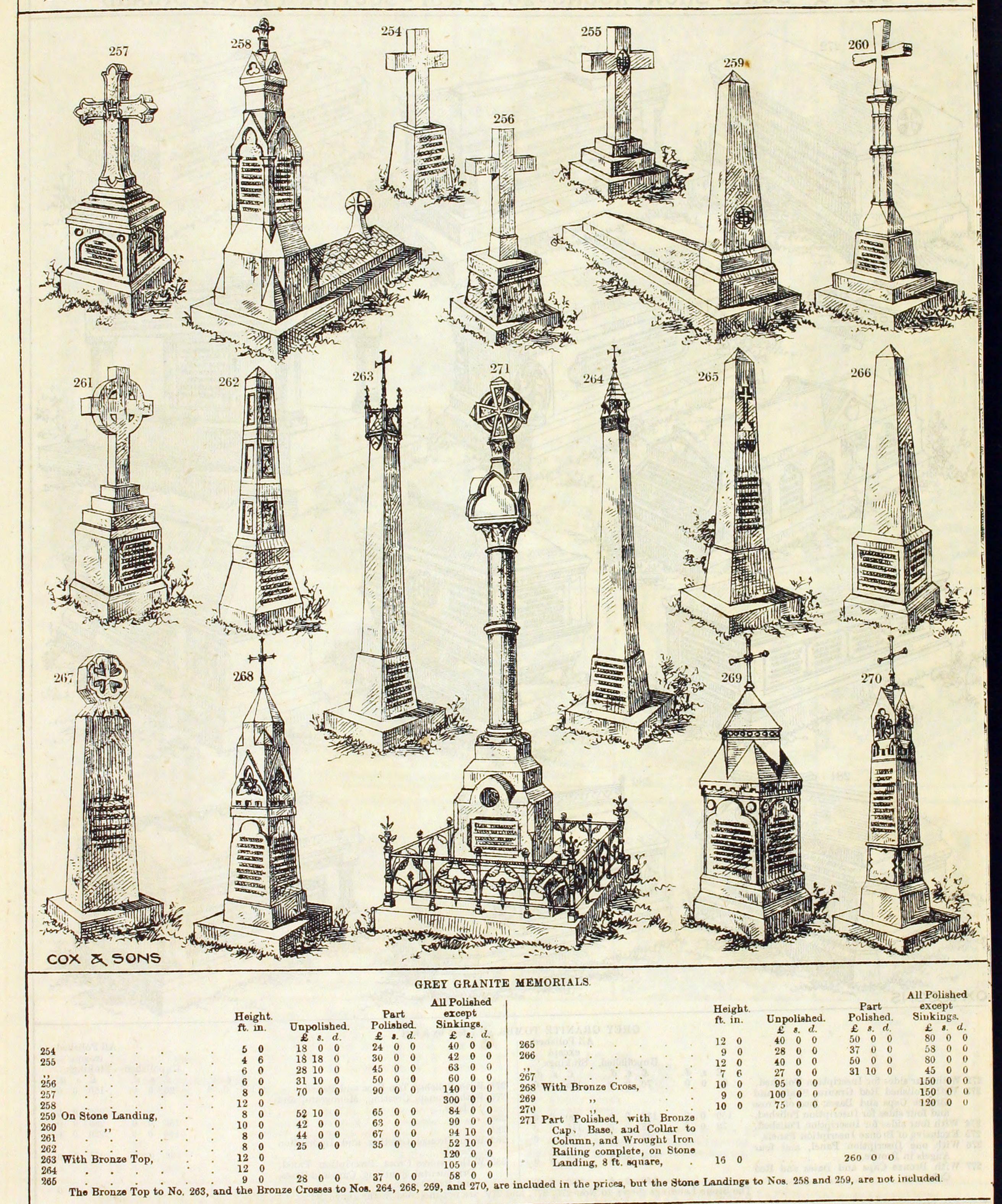
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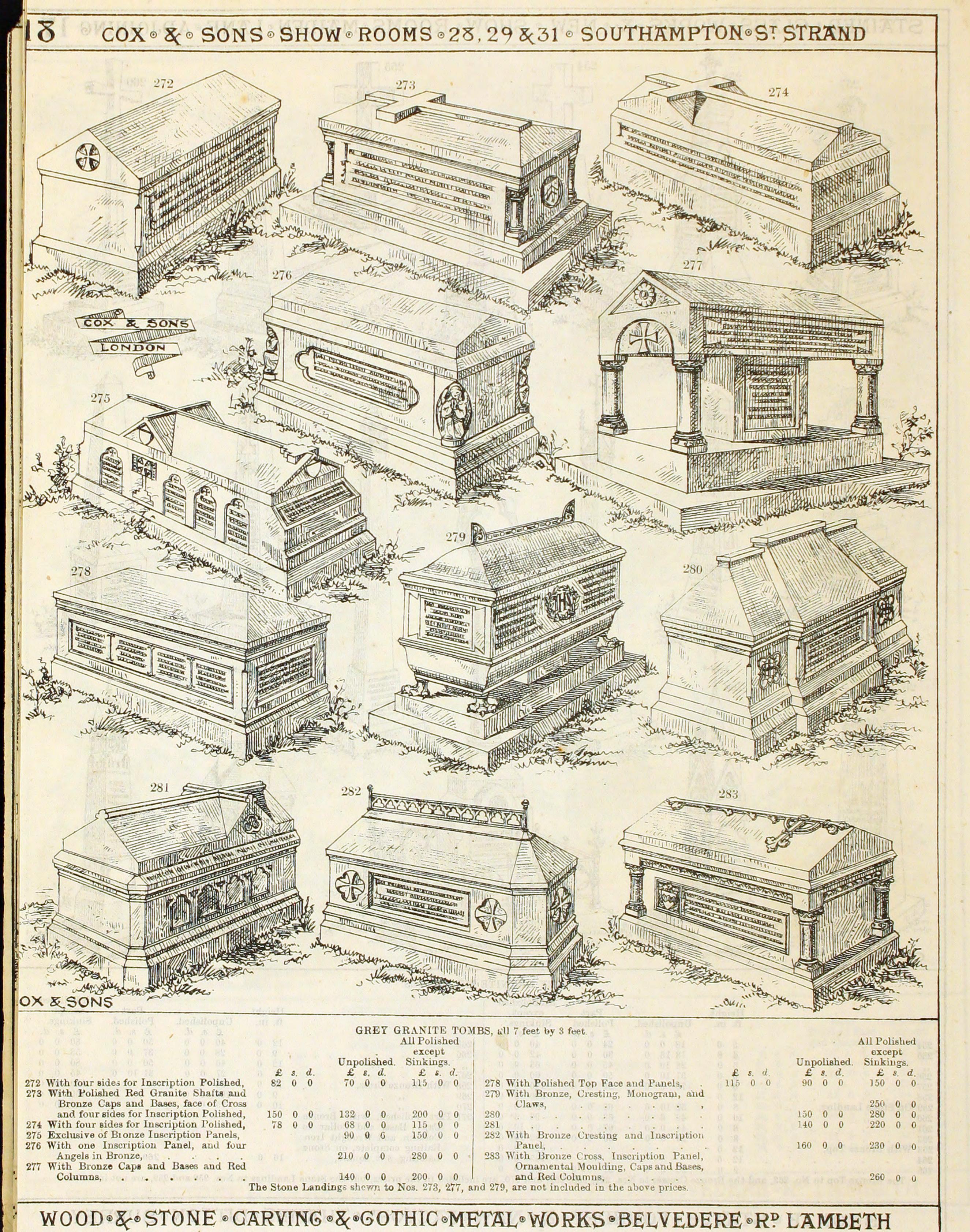


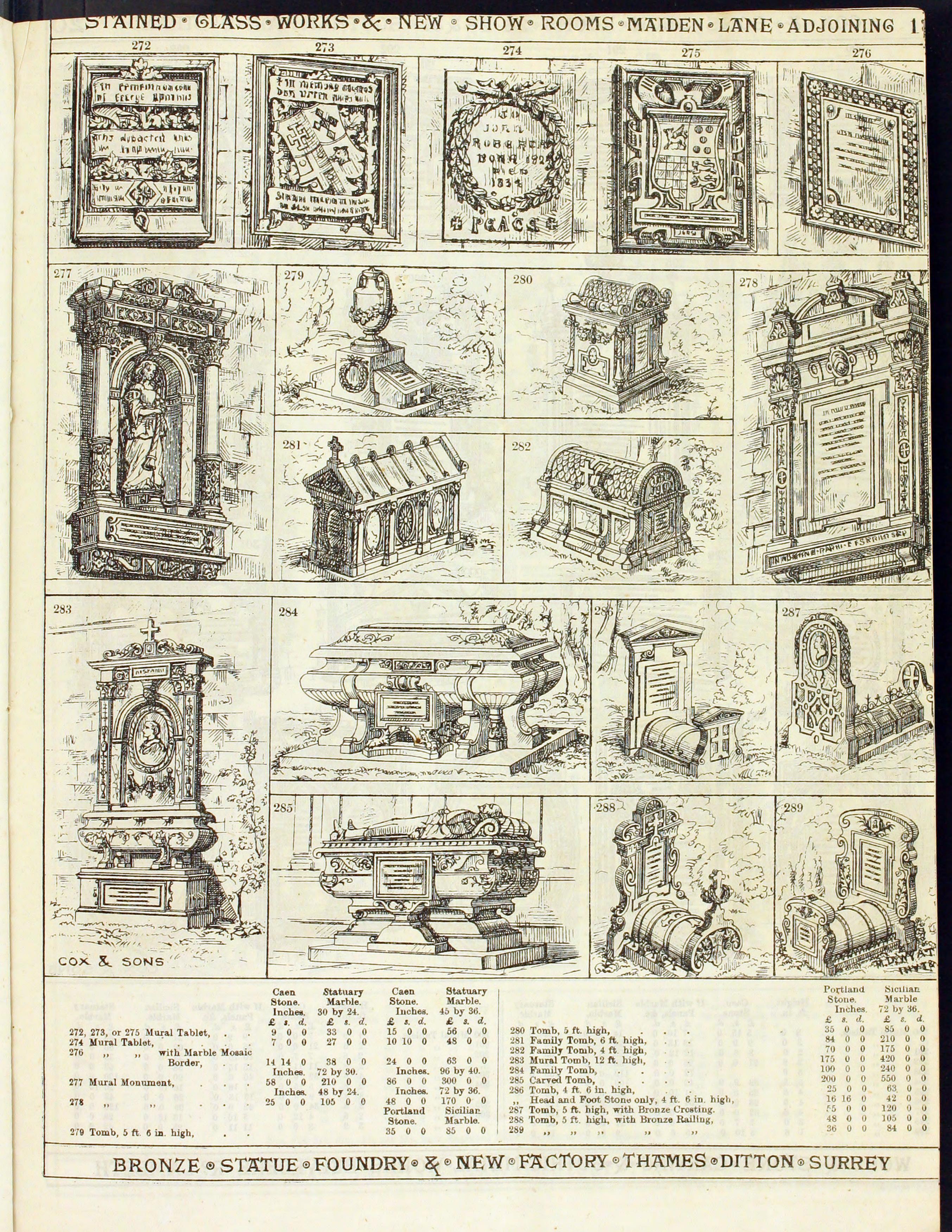


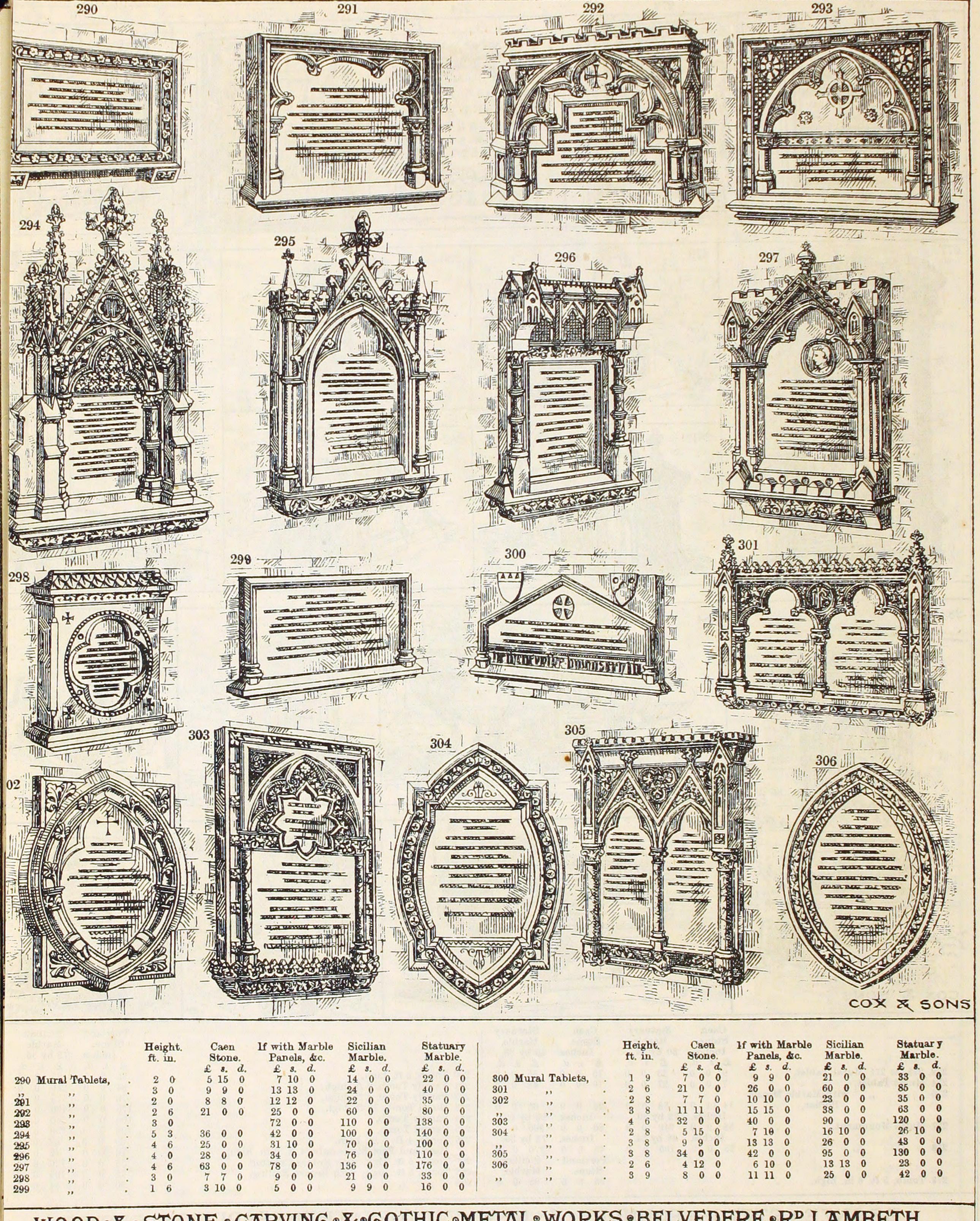
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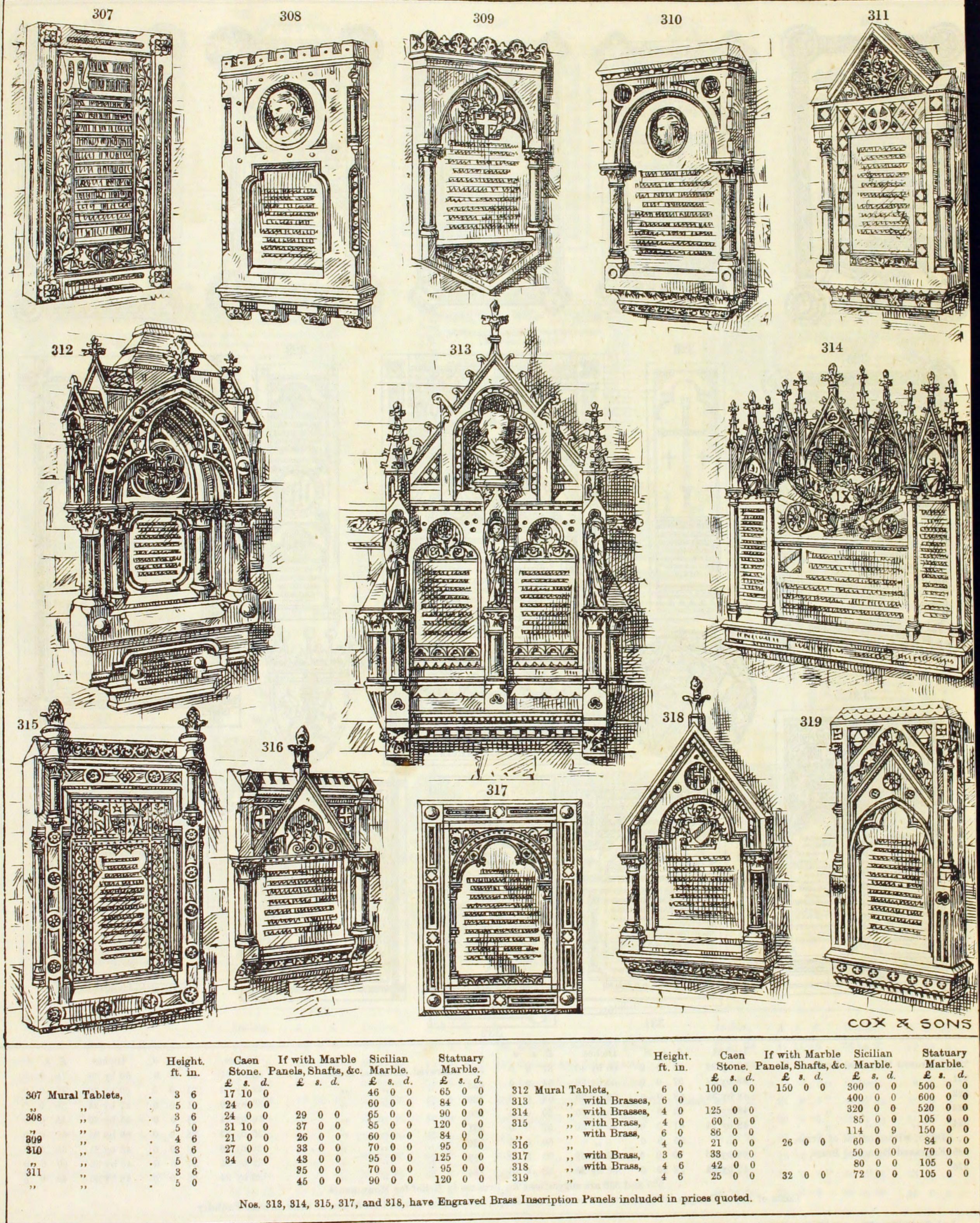


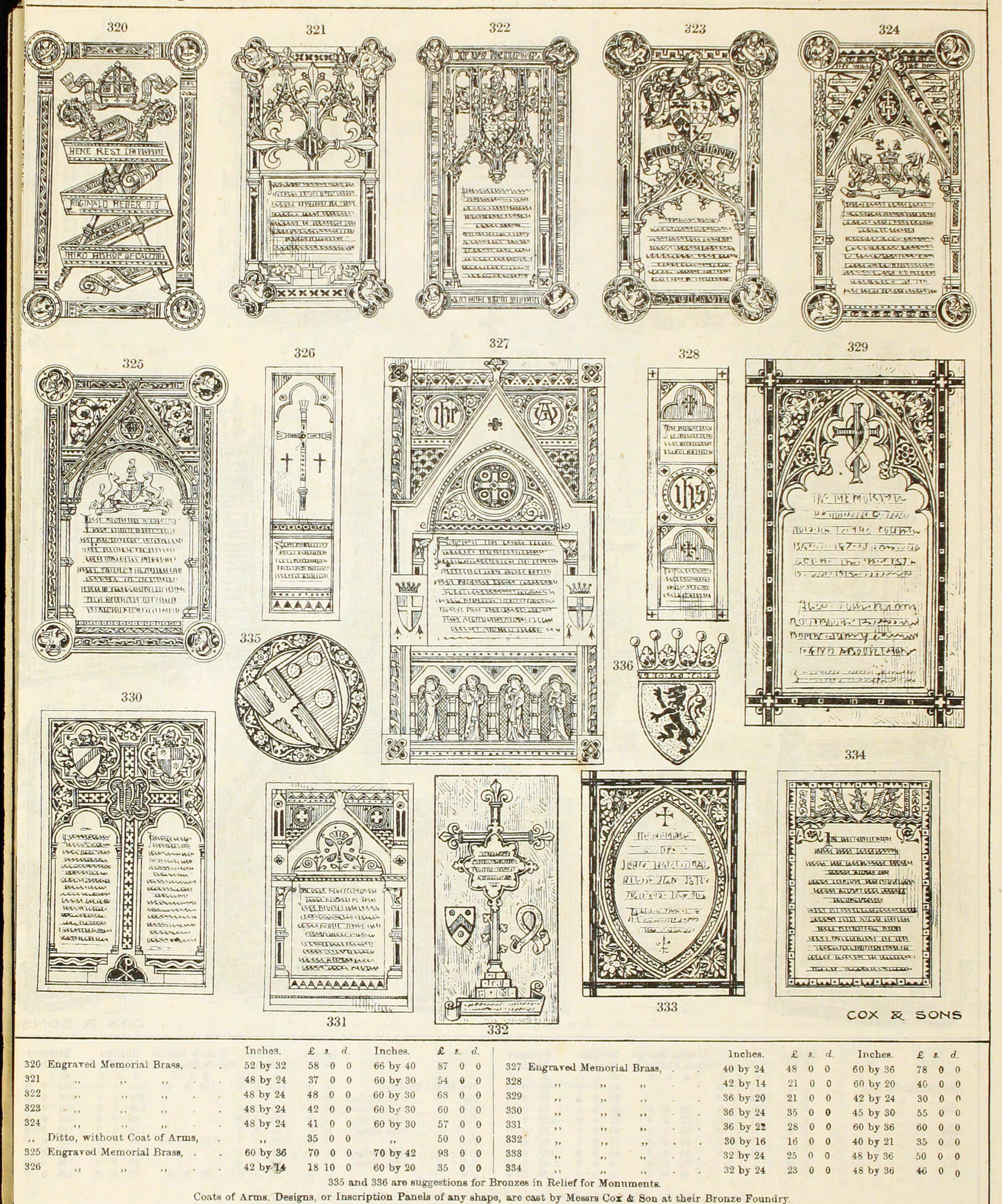






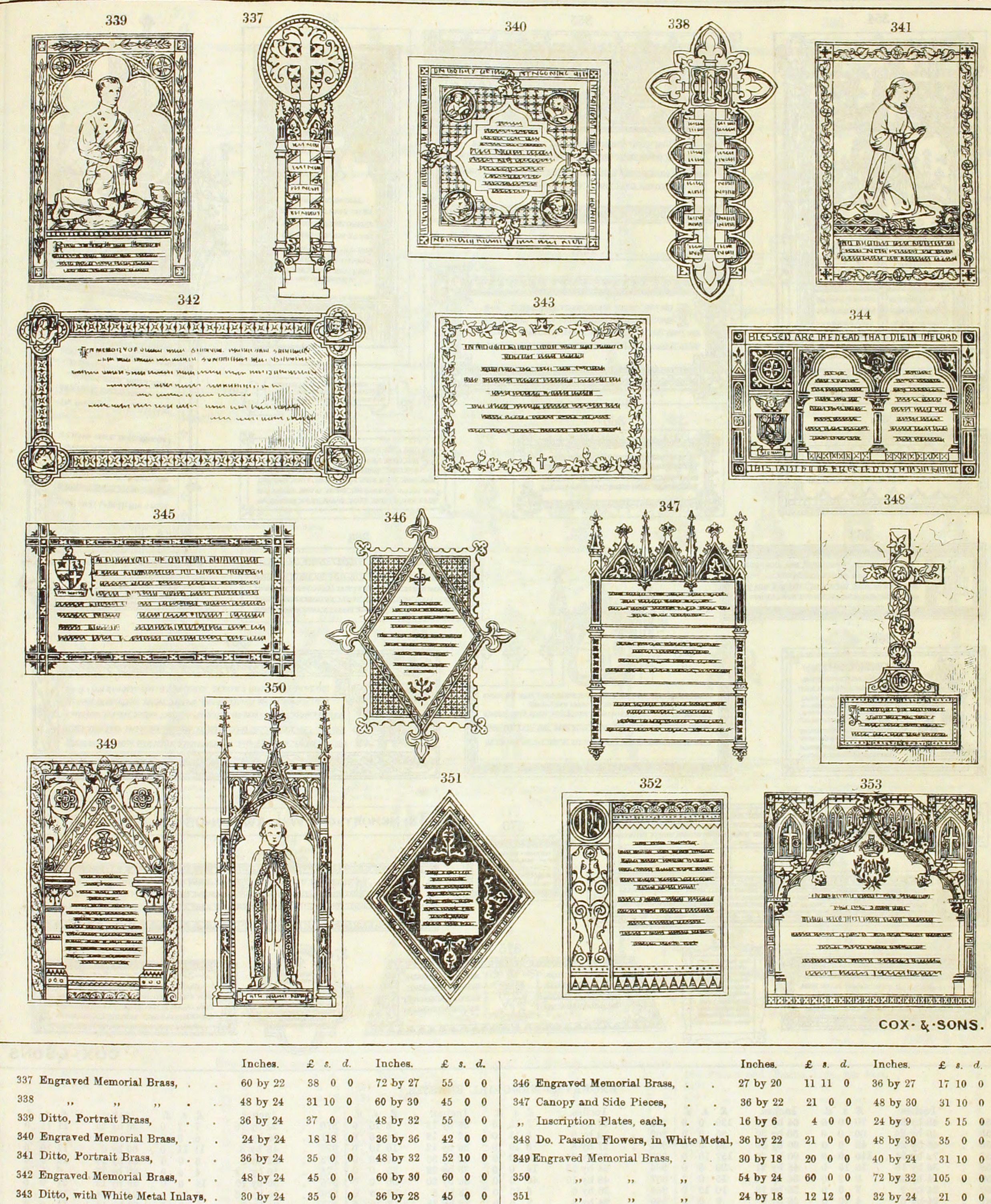
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WOOD & STONE GARVING & GOTHIC METAL WORKS BELVEDERE R LAMBETH

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36 0 0

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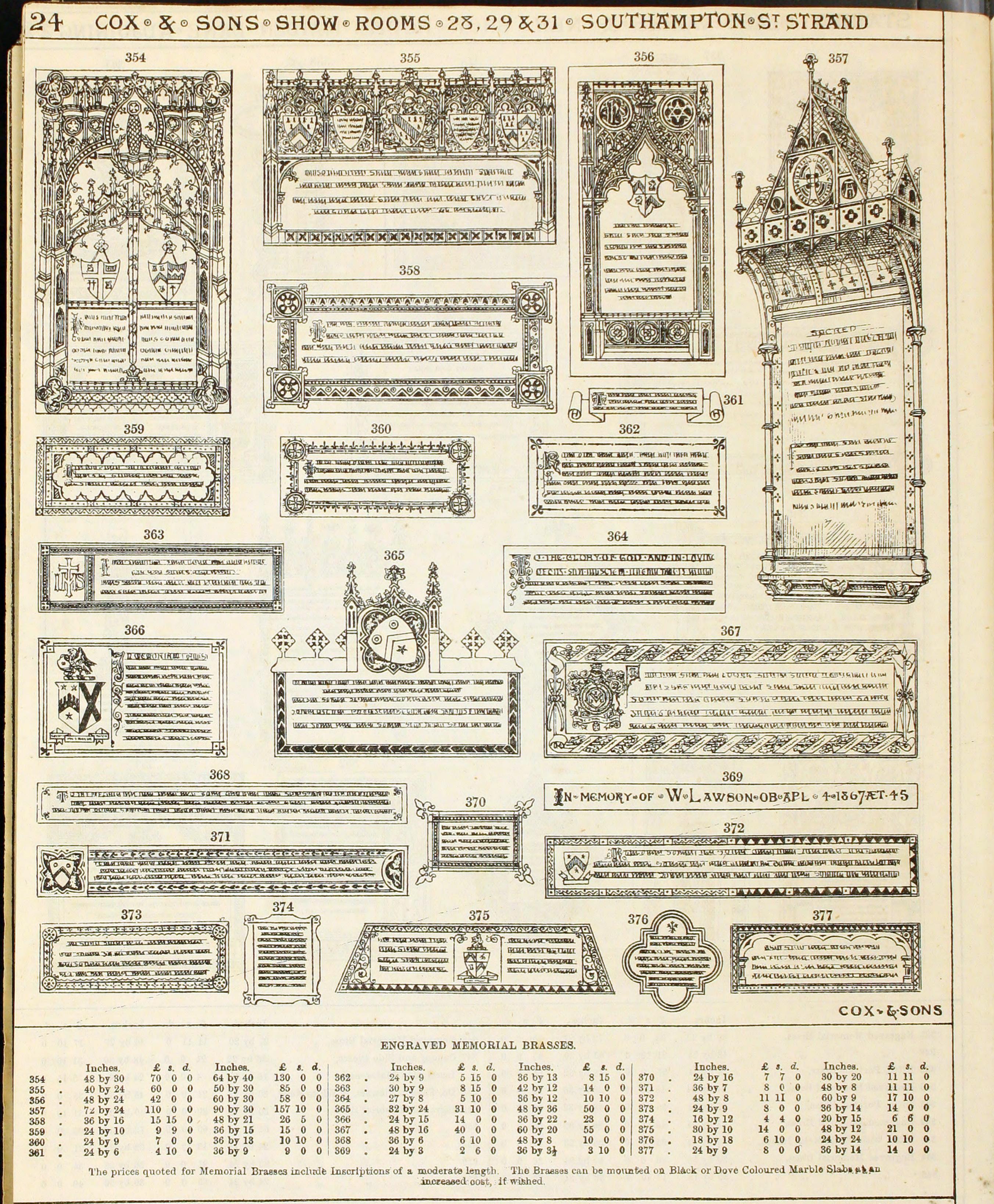
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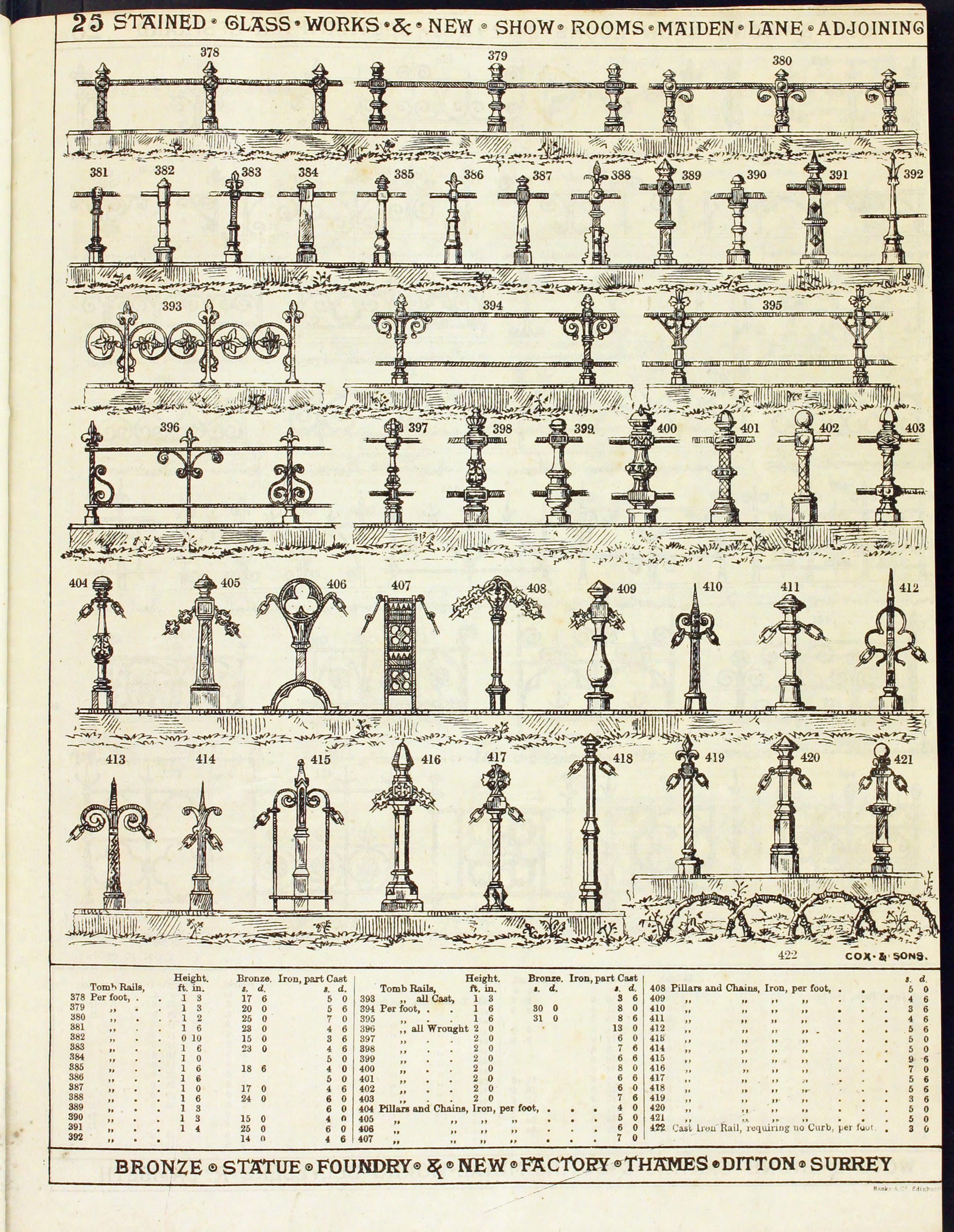
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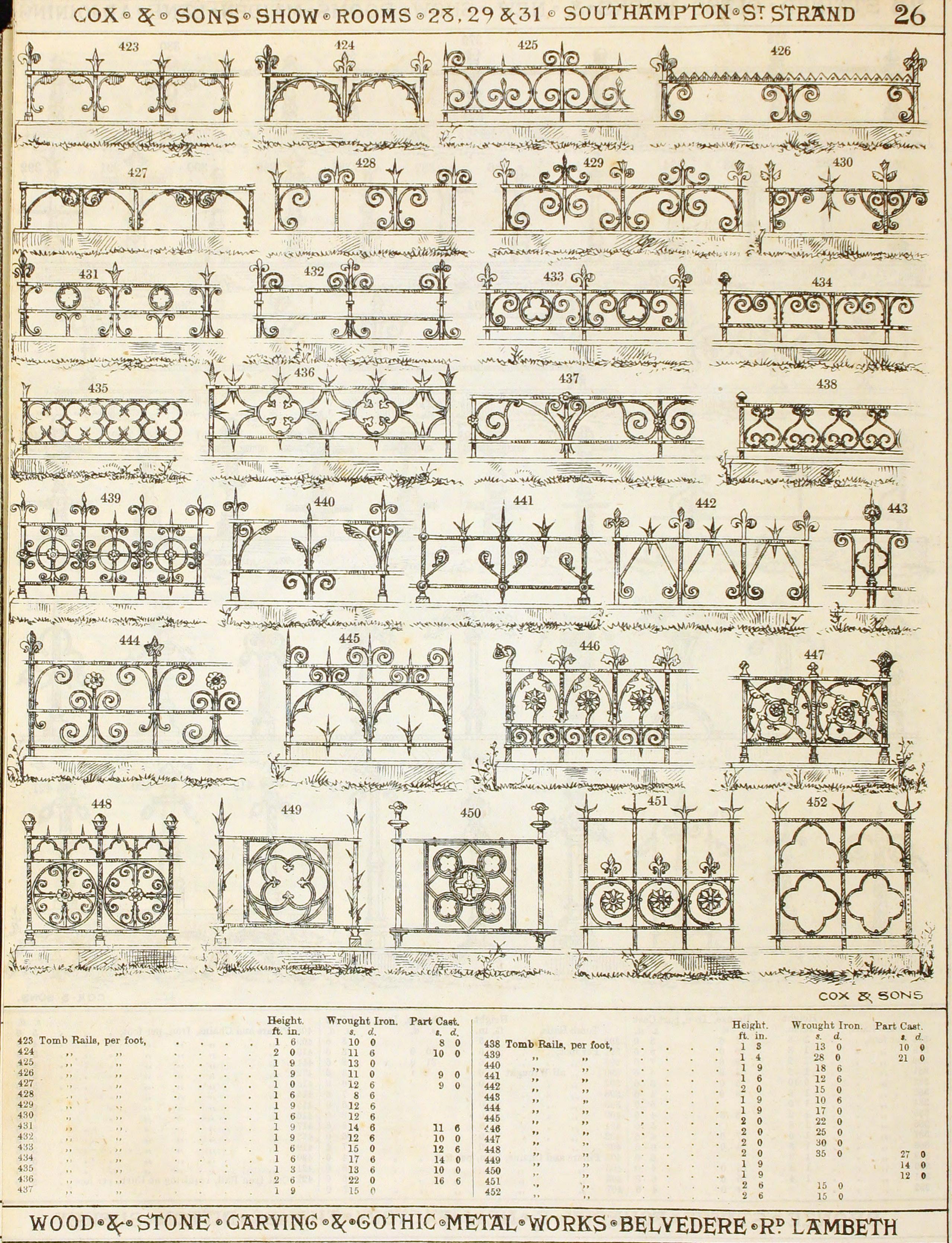
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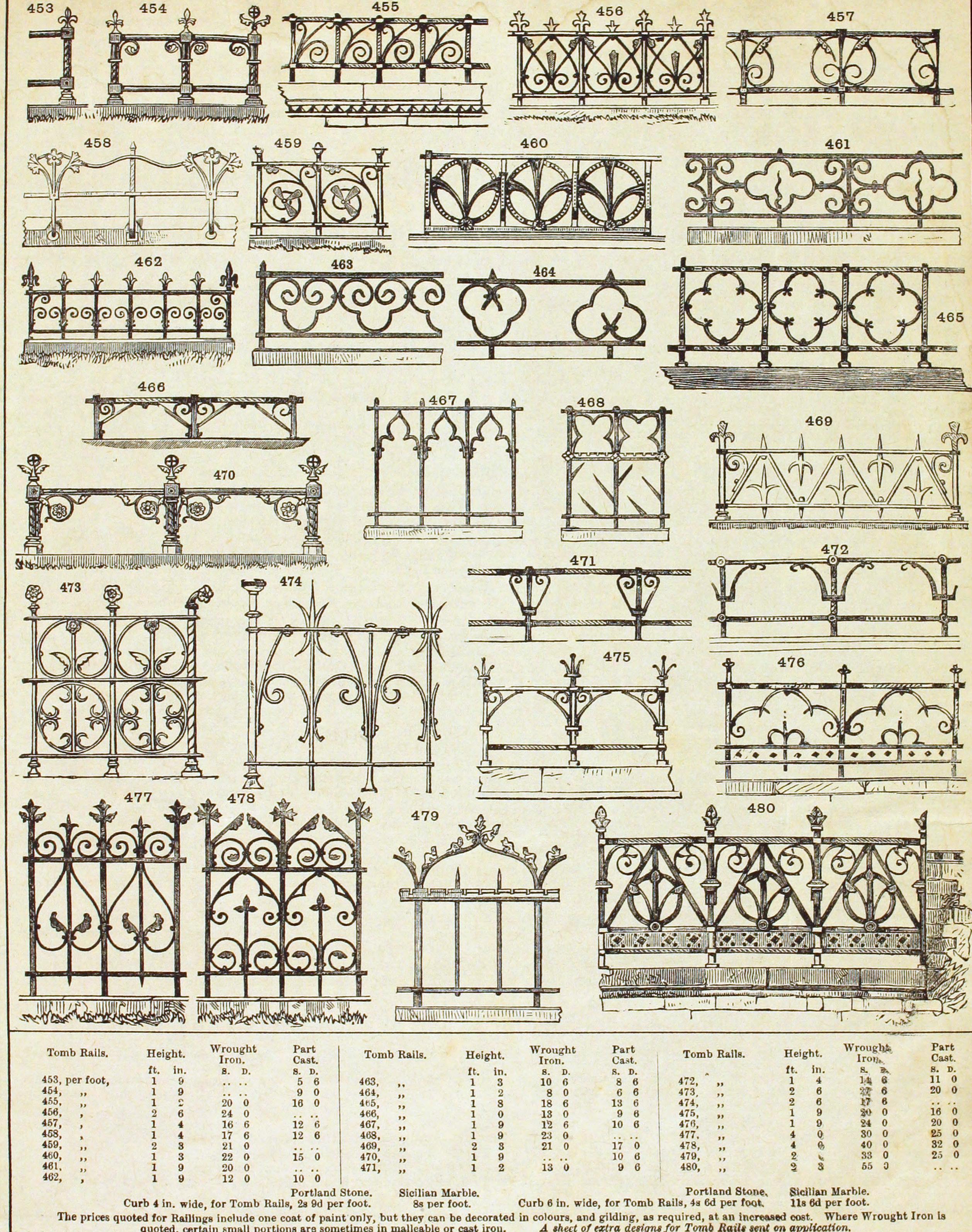
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The prices quoted for Railings include one coat of paint only, but they can be decorated in colours, and gilding, as required, at an increased cost. Where Wrought Iron is quoted, certain small portions are sometimes in malleable or cast iron.

A sheet of extra designs for Tomb Rails sent on application.

INSCRIPTIONS.—The Prices quoted for the Memorials do not include the cost of inscriptions, which can be executed in various ways.

The charge for cutting and painting inscriptions incised, either in Gothic or plain letters, not exceeding one inch in height, is 2s per dozen in stone, 4s per dozen in marble, 6s per dozen in granite—2s per dozen extra if gilt. For Specimens of the different styles of

Lettering, see a, b, c, d, and e below.

IMPERISHABLE INSCRIPTIONS IN SOLID LEAD.—This style of lettering has been adopted in this country for some years, and has proved very successful, when applied to marble monuments. The ordinary paint, when exposed to wet and frost soon peels away from marble letters, because there is less absorption in that material than in stone, and after the paint has peeled away, the letters cease to show with sufficient clearness, whereas the lead letters, if let in to sufficient depth, and properly fixed, are almost imperishable. The charge for the letters of solid lead, in marble, is 7s per dozen. Lead letters are best in the style of E below, but are not suitable for stone or granite. Letters cut in Portland Stone and filled in with hard cement, at 4s per dozen, including cutting, are found to stand well; but the same method cannot be recommended for marble or granite.

SPECIMENS OF LETTERING.

d HENRY EDWARDS APRIL 19 186

a ROBERT JONES

b J.WILLIAM SMITH Born June 24th & CYRIL ROSCOE DEPARTED SEP 19 1863.

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GRANITE POLISHING.—New and improved machinery for granite polishing has been erected at Messrs Cox and Sons' Works, College Wharf, which enables them to execute granite work with greater rapidity and more accuracy of detail than heretofore.

THE great advance that has been made in all matters of Art Manufacture of late years, and the consequent demand for an increased variety of designs for all Fittings, Furniture, and Decorations, both for Ecclesiastical and Domestic purposes, has induced Messrs Cox and Sons, instead of publishing one General Catalogue, containing a few designs of each class of the work they supply, to publish separate ones for the various branches of their business. A complete List of these Illustrated Catalogues, eight in number, is given below.

CHURCH FURNITURE.—The Catalogue contains upwards of 800 Designs. A large assortment can be seen at the Show Rooms, including Pulpits, Desks, Lecterns, Altar Rails, Reredoses, Altar Tables, Chairs, Fauldstools, Alms Chests, Offertory Basins, &c.

CHURCH PLATE.—A new edition of the Church Plate Catalogue has been published, containing a great variety of both simple and elaborate designs for Flagons, Chalices, Patens, Cruets, Pocket Sets, and Mission and Portable Bag Sets.

FABRICS AND ALTAR CLOTHS.—The Catalogue contains numerous designs for Carpets, Hangings, Altar Cloths, Embroidery, Laces, and Church Needlework in Silk and Worsted, together with a List of Prices of Materials required by Amateurs. Some of the Illustrations are printed in gold and Colours. A number of specimens can be seen in the Show Rooms.

LIGHTING CHURCHES.—Estimates for Lighting Churches and other Buildings with Coronæ, Standard, or Brackets, to burn Gas, Candles, or Oil. The Special Catalogue and tains a great variety of New Designs, and the New Show Rooms have been arranged with a special view to the display of Specimens.

STAINED GLASS.—In the new premises a window about twenty feet high has been erected, so that Stained Glass Windows of large size can now be temporarily put up to test the effect, and then make any alteration desirable. The new edition of this Catalogue contains 150 Designs, printed by Photo-lithography, and a list of more than 200 Churches in which Stained Glass Windows executed by Messrs COX, have been placed; also full information as to the expense of Windows in every variety and style, and such particulars with respect to the mode of measurement as will enable any one, in the first instance, to form a tolerably correct idea of the sum that will be required.

The Cartoons of the Figures for Subject Windows executed by Messrs COX & SONS are prepared by Artists of eminence, who have

devoted their lives to the study of this branch of Art.

DOMESTIC GOTHIC FURNI URE.—The business of the Society of Decorative Art has been transferred to Messrs COX & SONS, who have extensive Show Rooms exclusively for Artistic Domestic Furniture and Decorative Accessories, at 31 Southampton Street.

Mr S. J. NICHOLL, of Caversham Road, Kentish Town, Architect, has consented personally to devote attention to the execution of works during their progress. There will thus be an additional guarantee for the satisfactory workmanship and artistic character of the articles produced, as they will be subjected to the inspection of a gentleman who has devoted great attention to Gothic Art.

In order to prevent a misapprehension as to the principle upon which the business will be conducted, it is desirable to state that there is no intention to reproduce servile decomive imitations of old works—or, in other words, to manufacture spurious modern antiques. The teaching of the old masters will be served in the spirit rather than the letter. The study of Domestic Decoration—in order to be successful—must be undertaken in an eclectic spirit. Modern habit require the use of a number of convenient articles unknown in the Middle Ages, and domestic life has so changed, that it would be afficient to copy literally the examples of feudal times. We must respect the old models, not for their antiquity, but for their intrinsic excellence.

Messrs COX & SONS having purchased, at the sale of the South-Eastern Works, Ramsgate, a large portion of the Stock of Furniture similar to that used at the Granville Hotel, designed by E. Welby Pugin, Esq , Architect, as also the collection of Photographs and

working patterns, supply them at moderate prices. A selection of the Photographs (to be returned) forwarded on application.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS.—The enlarged edition of the Illustrated Catalogue contains 380 designs for Scrolls, Banners, Texts, Devices, &c., with prices; also the prices of materials required by amateurs who prepare the rown decorations.

MESSRS COX & SONS' NEW PREMISES, MAIDEN LANE, COVENT GARDEN.

The falling-in of the leases on the Covent Garden Estate of the Duke of Bedford has led to the widening of Maiden Lane, and consequent

rebuilding of a portion of the premises occupied by Messrs COX & SONS.

The basement is used as a Show Room for Mouuments and other work in Marble, Stone, and Granite, and the ground and two floors above for the display of Wood and Metal Furniture, Plate, Carpets, Curtains, Decorations, Stained Glass, &c., the rest of the building being occupied by Draughtsmen, Decorators, and Glass Painters.

OFFICE AND SHOW ROOMS-28, 29, and 31, Southampton Street, Strand, London.

STAINED GLASS WORKS AND NEW SHOW ROOMS-Maiden Lane, adjoining.

BRONZE STATUE FOUNDRY AND NEW FACTORY-Thames Ditton, Surrey.

MANUFACTORY-The Wood and Stone Carving, Gothic Metal, Monumental, and Granite Polishing Works, College Wharf, Belvedere Road, Lambeth.